



## TOP SALE.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA.

CALIFORNIA

RACKER  
COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

CORNMEAL.

White BEANS.

TOPCAN BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

CODEFISH in Tins.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 5 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson &amp; Hobbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

Richardson &amp; Hobbin's Curried OYSTERS.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

SUCCHETASIL.

BROWN.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Corn STARCH.

Green CORN.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

400 lb. Capacity.

600 lb.

900 lb.

1,200 lb.

CORN BROOMS.

OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.

AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRON WARE.

WAFFLE IRONS.

SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.

TALLOW and TAR.

VARNISHES.

**DEVÖE'S NONPARIEL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

S TO R E S,

including:

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

CAVIAR.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &amp;c.

TENSONNEAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.

PICNIC TONGUES.

COOCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LICHÉ &amp; EURE COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

DANISH BUTTER.

SPARTAN

COOKING STOVES.

ENGLISH CUTLERY.

ELECTRO PLATE.

CROCKERY &amp; GLASS WARE.

CLARETS—

CHATEAU MARGUAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints &amp; quarts.

INES GRAVES, "

BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES &amp; PORT—

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA &amp; AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &amp;c.

1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BISCUIT DUBOUCH &amp; CO.'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KIAWAH'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENBURDE WHISKY.

BOUD'S OLD TOM.

E. &amp; J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSES LIME JUICE COCKTAIL.

NOVELTY PLATE CO.'S VERNOMOUTH.

CHAMOMILE GINGER BRANDY.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANGOSTURA BARKERS and ORANGE

BITTERS, &amp;c., &amp;c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and

SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &amp;

J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the

gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMISHAW TEA, in

5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices

Hongkong, July 10, 1883.

## Mails.



MITSU MISHI MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

STEAM TO NAGASAKI AND KOBE,  
VIA INLAND SEA.

(Taking Cargo and Passengers for YOKO-  
HAMA and VLADIVOSTOK.)

THE S.S. KUMAMOTO MARU, Capt.  
DUDLEY, will be despatched on or about the  
7th instant, will be despatched as above  
on FRIDAY, the 12th October, at 4 p.m.

Cargo received on board and Parcels at  
the Quay up to 1 p.m. of day of sailing.

No Bill of Lading signed under \$2

Freight.

All Claims must be settled on board  
before delivery is taken, otherwise they  
will not be recognized.

Cargo and Passengers for Yokohama

will be transhipped to the Shanghai Mail  
Steamer at Kobe, and for Vladivostok at  
Nagasaki.

For further Particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office, Praya Central, Ground

Floor of Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

H. J. H. TRIPP,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 3, 1883. oc12

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TIENTUNG  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF  
PEKING will be despatched for San  
Francisco via Yokohama, with option of  
calling at Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the  
13th October, at 3 p.m., taking Pas-  
sengers and Freight, for Japan, the United  
States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-  
portation to Yokohama and other Japan  
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and  
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-  
land Railways to Havana, Trinidad, and  
Barbados, and to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, by the Company's and  
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to  
England, France, and Germany by all  
Trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGE.—Passenger, who  
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San  
Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa)  
within six months, will be allowed a discount  
of 20% from Return Fare; if re-embarking  
within one year, an allowance of 10% will be  
made from Return Fare. These allowances do not apply  
to through fares from China and Japan to  
Europe.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for  
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-  
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the  
principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until  
Nov. 22nd October.

Cargo will be received on board until 4  
p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on  
the 22nd October. (Parcels are not to be  
sent on board; they must be left at the  
Agent's Office.)

Consignments and value of Packages are re-  
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the  
Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, October 5, 1883. oc23

THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day.

The subscription is fixed at Four  
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-  
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-  
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever  
issued under purely native direction. The  
chief support of the paper is of course  
derived from the native community,  
amongst whom also are to be found the  
merchants and securities necessary to  
place it in a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon  
the most reliable information from the  
various Ports in China and Japan,  
Australia, California, Singapore, Penan-  
tagon, and other places frequented by  
the Chinese, consider themselves justified  
in guaranteeing a large and ever-increasing  
circulation. The advantages offered to ad-  
vertisers are therefore unusually great, and  
the foreign community generally will find  
it to their interest to avail themselves of  
them in those Countries.

The field open to a paper of this description—  
conducted by native efforts, but  
progressive and anti-obtrusive in tone—is  
almost limitless. It on the one hand  
commands Chinese belief and interest,  
while on the other it deserves every aid  
that can be given to it by foreigners.  
Like English journals it contains Editorials,  
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial  
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for the above may be  
sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN,  
China Mail Office.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

S. S. FUSHUN, FROM GLASGOW,  
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Oct. 11, 1883.

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.  
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Oct. 11, 1883.

CHARLES L. MURRAY, Agent.

Hongkong, October 8, 1883. oc13

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Oct. 11, 1883.

Stocks. Nos. of Shares Value Paid-up Reserve Working Account Last Dividend (%) Closing Quotations Cash.

BANKS. HK and Shai Bank..... 60,000 3 125 3 120 3 3,198,330 \$ 52,500.62 £2 191 1/2 % \$363

INSURANCES. Nth. China Ins. 1,000 TL 2,000 TL 100,000 TL 20,470 TL 100,474 TL 75 TL 11,400 p. 15.

Yangtze Ins. 1,200 TL 350 TL 150 TL 153,235 TL 3,050 TL 100,105 TL 18 % TL 1015

Union Ins. Soc. 1,500 3 1,250 3 125 3 120,000 TL 100,211 TL 98 45,504 \$625

matters will be taken to Peking. In the meantime the people are requested to remain quiet, and justice is promised them. Unless this proclamation is merely issued for the purpose of pacifying the people, the Chinese authorities evidently require a considerable amount of instruction in English criminal law. The verdict of the jury has been given, and neither the Vice-roy of Canton, nor the Emperor of China, could get Logan tried over again.

The following are the names of the gentlemen who are to take part in the Cricket match, which is to be played to-morrow and Saturday:

E. S. C. O. II. R. G. Bell, Esq. J. J. Bell, Esq. G. R. Johnson, H. St. D. Jarrett, G. Steart, A. G. Stokes, H. G. French, H. E. Wodehouse, O. S. Barr, G. C. H. D'Aeth, G. C. Gordon, G. A. Porter, V. M. Burbury.

The Racquet Court II will take 1st prize. Play to commence at 2 p.m.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Canton:— "Not much news. The probability of His Excellency the Vice-roy being recalled to Peking, and possibly having to shell out a considerable amount of money to meet current expenses in consequence of the late bonfire, is the main topic. If the Chinese will go in for illuminations they may pay the cost. Now that we have got so many gunboats here, one or two foreigners, I hear, would like to see the mob at again, as they think it would be the turn of the Chinese to dance off. But I am for peace."

It is sincerely to be hoped that the question raised in Shanghai by the late trial will be settled in accordance with Mr. Mowat's judgment and not according to Mr. Hart's.

"We are to be favoured by the presence of H. E. J. Russell Young. I expect our American friends will be in high feather. We shall all be glad to see him, and are pleased to see our friends of the 'Stars and Stripes' bestirring themselves and taking some active part in these matters."

It is not easy to estimate the exact importance of the latest reports from Tonquin. The report that the Annamite Government has concluded an arrangement with the Black Flag to cease opposition to the French operations in Tonquin must be received with a considerable amount of reserve. If it be true, it means nothing more or less than that France has given to the Black Flag, and abandoned the conquest of Tonquin. The Annamite authorities are ruled in both civil and military matters at the present moment by the French Admiral, whose forces occupy the forts at Hanoi; what he says the Annamite authorities are bound to do, and if these negotiations have taken place with the Black Flag, it is Franco who has been negotiating through the Annamite officials. Will the dignity of France descend to a treaty with the Black Flag rebels? It may be that the Annamite authorities are being used as a screen behind which France holds out the olive branch to the slayers of Riviere, and the stubborn defenders of the road to Soniaty. Not only the loss of dignity on the part of the Republic in arranging terms with those miserable rebels has to be considered, but the French authorities must know that a satisfactory settlement can never be made with these half-civilized mafias. M. Harmand may conclude a most satisfactory agreement with the Black Flag, and yet he would be afraid to venture a dozen miles beyond the fortifications of Hanoi. In Tonquin to be handed over to the tender care of the triumphant robbers of the Red River, and the country left in a permanent state of disorder—a worse state of affairs, in fact, than existed before French troops set foot in the country! Such a grave question is not likely to be settled before the French Chamber have had an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject, and that will not be, we believe, before the 20th instant.

CRAZE of every description seems to be on the increase in this Colony. To-day, we have heard of no less than three cases in which crimes of a serious nature were attempted, one being partly successful. One evening lately, about seven o'clock, an officer of a ship then in harbour was going along one of the streets in the Western part of the town in company with his wife, when a Chinaman made a violent effort to get hold of the lady's earings. The gentleman saw the attempt, and at once turned and chased the Chinaman, who ran. No sooner had the gentleman started in pursuit of this man, than an accomplice successfully snatched away the lady's watch and chain and made off with them. Neither delinquent was caught. Another audacious attempt at robbery from the person occurred in broad daylight only a day or two ago; and this being also an attack on a lady, shows that the ruffians know whom to prey on. As this lady was passing along one of the principal thoroughfares in the city, with a roll of bank notes enclosed in an envelope in her hand, a Chinaman made a grab at the envelope and very nearly succeeded in stealing it. Fortunately the lady had a pretty firm hold of the envelope, and the man only managed to scratch the top of it, leaving the greater part of the envelope and the notes safe in the lady's hand. This would be said thinking he had hold of the notes ran out of the way as fast as his legs would carry him. Cases of this

class are of far more frequent occurrence at the present time than ever they were before; and it is evident that the Government will have to take some additional measures to suppress their committed. A policeman in uniform is known to every scoundrel in the Colony, which prevents him from being of much service in preventing these crimes, or arresting the men who commit them, and a far more effectual means of checking them would be an increased detective staff or an increased number of policemen in plain clothes. The other case is one in which there are suspicions of projected house-breaking. About half past ten yesterday evening, a couple of Chinese knocked at the door of a European house in Wan-chai, and requested the boy to open the door so that they could see a friend. The boy replied that there was no friend of theirs inside, and refused to open the door. Thereupon, the men outside said that they must have admittance, and commenced to fumble with the door as if to push it open. At this stage, the proprietor of the house hearing the noise descended from his room above, and found his boy had taken refuge under a bed from fright. The sound of the proprietor's voice was enough for the outsiders who quickly decamped on hearing it without accomplishing their object, whatever it might have been.

The *Drapier Noir*, a Lyons paper, not long ago published a Nihilist manifesto recommending the use of poison as a secret weapon in the war against the bourgeoisie. In the *Drapier Noir* of the 3rd inst., the female Nihilists of Lyons recommend "the mixture of poisonous substances in small doses" in the food of those who "exploit" the working classes, for their own advantage. The poison necessary for this purpose is, they state, cheap, and within the means of the poorest. Its employment, too, is very simple, the most ignorant and inexperienced can administer it. With dynamite in the hands of the men and cheap poison in the hands of the women we see rapidly approaching the Golden Age.

It may be interesting, during the present controversy as to the propriety of making fun out of Shakespeare's plays, says the London *World*, to note Sheridan's views on the subject. A friend asked him once how he could deserve the stage with such an "abortion" as "Monk" Lewis's *Castle Spectre*. "Abortion! my dear friend," was the reply: "look at the treasury! I have long entertained the idea of converting *Romeo and Juliet* into a comic opera; despatching the fiery Tybalt with the brazen! The Soldier tired! Mercutio to the lively air of 'Over the hills and far away'; and winding up with a grand scene in the graveyard, with the shades of the Capulets dancing among the tombstones to the solemn dirge of 'Where are you going, my pretty maid? Won't it be capital?' The idea is still open to any enterprising manager; after all, the treasury is the main thing to look to."

THE reorganization of the Turkish army by the German officers who have been lent to the Sultan for that purpose seems to be making satisfactory progress. General Ristow has formed a model regiment of artillery, which is supplied with 240 good horses, and whose officers are selected by himself, with the right of dismissing any one whom he may find inefficient. The General is himself to take the command of the regiment—a remarkable departure from the rule, hitherto rigidly adhered to, that none but Mohammedans are to hold positions of command in the Turkish army. A model regiment of infantry is also to be formed under the command of General Kampfweber; and Colonel Von der Goltz, the German General Staff, has been given full powers for the reorganization of the military schools.

The old adage, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," is strikingly illustrated by a sad story told on Wednesday at the meeting of the Manchester City Council. It seems that for some years past the Waterworks Department of the Corporation have been doing, as was thought, a good and profitable business by the sale of life annuities. An investigation of these transactions lately made by Mr. Finsen, secretary of the National Debt, has, however, led to the unpleasant discovery that the business having been done a profitable one, the Corporation has, since it was commenced, in 1858, been to a loss to the extent of no less than £110,000. Of this amount £64,000 has been liquidated. This revolution has fallen like a thunderbolt upon the Corporation, who, in the simplicity of its heart, harboured under the impression, shared even by the Waterworks Committee itself, that a large profit was being made. The Corporation is to be pitied; but it may console itself by the reflection that it has extracted a vast amount of happiness out of the annuity business, and that, although its illusione has at last been somewhat rudely dispelled, it has enjoyed a quarter of a century's bliss to which it was not entitled.

The Empress Li made her sister Siu San Earl. The historian sees that in incongruity. It is, we think, stated somewhere, however, that the Queen of England is Duke (not Duchess) of Lancaster, or at any rate of some Duchy or other.

The salt (*skin*) of Hu Peh sends Tls. 50,000 towards the Household expenditure for 1883.

According to a statement incidentally made by the acting Viceroy of Yunnan, the salaries of minor officials in Kiang Si and An Hwei are reckoned by himself, with the right of dismissing any one whom he may find inefficient. The General is himself to take the command of the regiment—a remarkable departure from the rule, hitherto rigidly adhered to, that none but Mohammedans are to hold positions of command in the Turkish army. A model regiment of infantry is also to be formed under the command of General Kampfweber; and Colonel Von der Goltz, the German General Staff, has been given full powers for the reorganization of the military schools.

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THE Salvation Army is about to celebrate its eighteenth anniversary; and it is authoritatively stated that, whereas at the last anniversary there were only 320 corps, and 765 officers, the army now comprises at home and abroad 591 corps and 1,439 officers. A new order of sergeants has been created; 245 outposts have been completed under their command, and each sergeant, taking with him a detachment of from two to twenty soldiers, marches on Sunday, frequently from five to ten miles, to some village, where service is conducted in any school-room, barn, or other building that may be available. The army has 180 officers abroad. In India a sufficient number of natives have joined the army to provide interpreters in the most prevalent languages of the principal cities; and the work has been, with the exception of £100 or £200, entirely supported by funds raised in India. The growth of the Army in the Australian colonies has been the marvel of the year. Twelve months ago there were only three or four corps established in South Australia. Now in the four Australian colonies and in New Zealand, there are twenty-four corps, under forty officers. Half a dozen buildings have been erected or purchased. The English *War Cry*, dated once a week twelve months ago, has become a bi-weekly; whilst no fewer than eleven other *War Cry*s are already published in different parts of the world, and there is a prospect of four others before the close of the year.

HAVE we a Colonial policy? asks Sir Bartle Frere in the *National Review*; "Have we an army?" inquires Sir Patrick McDougall in the *Advertiser*; and "What is the cause of their rebellion?" asks Sir Nan-ning (Nan-ning) he found the people were not considered in the Colony, which prevents him from being of much service in preventing these crimes, or arresting the men who commit them, and a far more effectual means of checking them would be an increased detective staff or an increased number of policemen in plain clothes. The other case is one in which there are

suspicions of projected house-breaking. About half past ten yesterday evening, a couple of Chinese knocked at the door of a European house in Wan-chai, and requested the boy to open the door so that they could see a friend. The boy replied that there was no friend of theirs inside, and refused to open the door. Thereupon, the men outside said that they must have admittance, and commenced to fumble with the door as if to push it open.

At this stage, the proprietor of the house hearing the noise descended from his room above, and found his boy had taken refuge under a bed from fright.

The sound of the proprietor's voice was enough for the outsiders who quickly decamped on hearing it without accomplishing their object, whatever it might have been.

The directors have now the pleasure to submit to the shareholders a statement for 1881, and a report of the business of the Society for the year 1882 and for the six months ending 30th June, 1883.

1881.—Of the balance of \$98,000.12 carried forward from this year to meet liabilities and claims pending, but trifling sum remains to meet claims which have still to be settled.

1882.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting returns and reinsurance, amounts to \$1,000,213.82. After providing for an interim sum of 20% to contribute to outstanding shareholders, declared in May last, there remains a balance at credit of \$212,255.02, as per annum statement of working account.

The directors now propose paying a second bonus of 5% to contributors, a dividend of \$18.29 per share, and to carry to profit and loss Reinsurance, Re-turts, and Charges.

Estimated Premium earned since, less Reinsurance, Re-turts, and Charges.

Deduct Losses and Claims known to date.

589,391.39

BALANCE OF WORKING ACCOUNT TO 30TH JUNE, 1882.

Estimated Premium earned since, less Reinsurance, Re-turts, and Charges.

315,000.00

891,391.39

Deduct Losses and Claims known to date.

311,000.00

589,391.39

CONSTITUTION.

Since the date of the last report the Society has been registered as a Limited Company, and the various changes in the Articles of Association sanctioned by shareholders have been made.

DIRECTORS.

Owing to the resignation of Mr. Hoppius, Mr. Giltzow was invited to join the board, and his election now requires the confirmation of the meeting.

In accordance with clause 110 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. F. D. Scott and A. P. McEvoy retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. J. H. Cox and A. Wenys retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

P. Ryrie, Chairman.

IT appears that at this time there were no horses, cattle, or sheep in Yipu, and that only males of these animals were allowed to cross into this country. Mr. Colquhoun mentions that even in Kwang Si (Nan-ning) he found the people were not considered in the Colony, which prevents him from being of much service in preventing these crimes, or arresting the men who commit them, and a far more effectual means of checking them would be an increased detective staff or an increased number of policemen in plain clothes. The other case is one in which there are

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ROUGH-DRESSING STONES—A NUISANCE.

The contractor who is building the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Ltd. Aynu, No. 53, Wellington Street, was charged on remand, on summons with having caused a nuisance by rough-dressing stones at the works. The prosecution was instituted by Justice Inspector Grimble at the complaint of Mr. Giltzow, of Messrs. Siemens & Co. Mr. Giltzow appeared this morning and gave evidence as to the nuisance caused, and Mr. W. A. Jones, the clerk of works at the building, and the principal part of the noise was caused by fine dressing. He had spoken to the architect, Messrs. Bird and Palmer, but they said they could do nothing in the matter. The case was referred to the 29th August, and that the permission had now been granted. The Magistrate imposed the ridiculous small fine of \$1.

COFFIN.

THE position of the Society for the present year, so far as can be ascertained, is as follows:

BALANCE OF WORKING ACCOUNT TO 30TH JUNE, 1882.

Estimated Premium earned since, less Reinsurance, Re-turts, and Charges.

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**THE CHINA REVIEW.**  
PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY  
TENTH YEAR.

**Hongkong Rates of Postage**

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables, the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East" and about which every intelligent person connected with China or Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new departure has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and outlourous are made to present a careful and complete record of Literature on China, etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward articles to "Editor, China Review," care of China Mail Office.

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and giving, among students know ledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords further and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial, Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary scholars amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is undoubtedly cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Protzschneider, Hirsch, and Hance, Professor Lezgo, and Messrs. Balfour, Watters, Slon, Phillips, Macleay, Groot, Jamie, and Fabre, Kopal, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pilion, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

The Subscription is fixed at \$6.50 per annum, postage included—payable in advance.

Orders for binding volumes will be promptly attended to; Address, "Manager, China Mail Office."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review." Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

The China Review \*\* \* has an excellent table of contents—"Celestial Empire."

The Publications always contain subjects of interest to sojourners in the Far East and the present issue will hold favourable if not advantageous comparison, with preceding numbers." Celestial Empire."

"This number contains several articles of interest and value." North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical, \*\* \* opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."—North-China Herald.

"The Chinese Review for September—October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritzsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. —"Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronise."—Chrysanthemum.

"The November—December number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the four articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan," are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travails in the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Eudoxus Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now undoubtedly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors.

Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese post-state man of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. E. B. Bourne, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

**Hongkong Rates of Postage**

(Revised January 1st, 1882.)

In the following Statements and Tables, the Rates are given in cents, and are for Letters per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c.; and the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, to be sent by P. & O. only. No responsibility is accepted with regard to any parcel, unless Registered, and then only to the amount of \$10.

4. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a "Paid Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist."

It is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 4 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs., if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. Commercial Papers signify such papers as, though written by hand, do not bear the character of an actual or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copies, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

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5. The public are cautioned not to confound these facilities with a "Paid Post to Europe, &c., which does not exist."

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Books and Prints, 1 cent.

Postage, 1 cent.